

BOOK REVIEWS

CORRELATIVE NEUROANATOMY. By Joseph J. McDonald, M.S., M.D., Joseph G. Chusid, A.B., M.D., and Jack Lange, M.S., M.D., fourth edition, revised. 60 illustrations. University Medical Publishers, Palo Alto, 1948. \$3.00.

This work, which is in outline form, comprises descriptions of the peripheral nerves and the automatic nervous system, the spinal cord and the brain. It attempts to establish correlations between the anatomy and physiology of these structures and the symptoms and signs encountered in many neurological syndromes. It also presents an outline for a neurological examination and a resume of data concerning electroencephalography.

This book is not a substitute for the standard textbooks on neurology. It should provide a means, however, of presenting to students certain bald facts around which can be built a substantial structure of useful knowledge. Its chief value will be to undergraduate students preparing for examinations and to candidates for state board examinations and American board examinations which demand a reasonable amount of neurological information.

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DIAGNOSTIC PROCEDURES FOR VIRUS AND RICKETTSIAL DISEASES. First edition. Publication Office American Public Health Association, 1790 Broadway, New York City, New York. 352 pp., 20 illustrations. \$4.00.

This volume has been prepared by a group of outstanding authorities and is designed to present "a collection of laboratory methods at present applicable to the diagnosis of virus and rickettsial disease in man." This aim has been most satisfactorily attained, the many complicated procedures being intimately described. No experienced laboratory worker should have difficulty in the establishment of the various techniques by following the outlines presented in this book.

The material is presented in 16 sections, each of which is introduced by a brief description of an infectious agent and the human diseases caused by it. Isolation of the virus or rickettsia, and immunological methods useful in the study of infected human beings are then considered in great detail. The subjects covered are psittacosis, lymphogranuloma venereum, trachoma, inclusion blennorrhoea, variola and vaccinia, influenza, primary atypical pneumonia, mumps, poliomyelitis, encephalitis, rabies, herpes simplex, yellow fever, dengue, phlebotomus fever, and the rickettsial diseases.

The technical material will not be of great value to clinicians but the book should be read in part by all physicians. The excellent brief descriptions of viruses and virus diseases will be of interest. In addition, the extreme complexity of virus isolation and immunological diagnostic techniques is emphasized. Too often a request for "virus studies" is made by the clinician who has insufficient understanding of the magnitude of the laboratory investigation which he has suggested.

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MODERN CLINICAL PSYCHIATRY. By Arthur P. Noyes, M.D., Superintendent, Norristown State Hospital, Norristown, Pennsylvania. Third Edition. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia and London, 1948. \$6.00.

This standard textbook of psychiatry has been brought up to date in a fairly satisfactory manner without changing its orientation or style of presentation in any significant degree. The author's approach is the eclectic one, which is admirable, but sometimes the reader is left without much direction regarding varying points of view. The recent advances in treatment have been adequately covered.

The method of presentation is formalized along traditional lines, and is particularly suited to the wants of the student

who feels the necessity of strict classification of clinical syndromes. The amount of case material is adequate for illustrative purposes.

In all, the book is useful to the student or physician who desires a concise presentation of the psychiatric conditions to be seen in hospital practice, but relatively weak in its presentation of the minor reaction types which constitute the great share of psychiatric material seen by the internist and general practitioner.

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THE TREATMENT OF MALIGNANT DISEASE BY RADIUM AND X-RAYS, BEING A PRACTICE OF RADIOTHERAPY. Ralston Paterson, M.C., M.D., F.R.C.S.E., D.M.R.E., F.F.R. Christie Hospital and Holt Radium Institute, Manchester. The Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1948.

This is a practical and well written book on modern radiation therapy, compiled with the assistance of various authorities, including Margaret Tod, Meredith and others. It stresses the present method of treatment as used at the Radium Institute in Manchester, and is replete with data on the use of radium molds and needles, and radon implants. Diagrams of radium set-ups are shown, and radiographs of the actual placement of radium in different cases are reproduced.

The x-ray treatment of malignant lesions is also presented but not in as much detail as is accorded radium. Paterson apparently still prefers radium, for many types of case which could now be treated with low voltage x-ray or contact x-ray in this country. Indeed, contact x-ray is but briefly considered. Radioactive isotopes are mentioned only in passing.

Unfortunately no statistics are given as to the results of treatment following his methods and the reader is referred for these to the reports of the Holt Radium Institute.

Paterson stresses careful positioning of the patient, and the importance of meticulous care in maintaining position for x-ray treatments. Casts of plaster or plastic are individually fitted. Markers are put in place and films taken to accurately center the lesion from various ports. The tumor may first be outlined with inactive radon seeds or by the introduction of barium! Back pointers and large protractors are used to direct the beams through the previously localized ports. Considerable detail is included in the chapter on field selection and volume dose.

Tables are included for radium dosage using various applicators, and practical rules for distribution and dosage are discussed. There is a chapter on making radium molds. All the detail, however, only emphasizes the need for first hand instruction and practice.

Paterson adds x-ray roentgen and gamma roentgens for total depth dose calculation, but notes that from a biological viewpoint they cannot be summated. He brings out the importance of the time interval in relation to the field size and dose. Many writers tend to mention this briefly, if at all, but it is extremely important for the end results. Paterson indicates that similar results may be obtained with many different techniques and that there are few hard and fast rules in roentgen therapy. However, he suggests certain general types of plan and tends to treat his cases according to one of these plans, for example: 1 day radical or palliative therapy, 4 day palliative, 8 day palliative, 8 day radical, 18 day, 32 day and indefinite period plans. In skin tumors, for instance, small lesions up to 3 cm. in size can be treated with 1750-2000 r in a single session, or by any one of the above

mentioned time intervals with appropriate change in total dosage. He does not stress the ultimate cosmetic benefit of protection in skin lesions.

He stresses the importance of the *tumor dose* instead of the total air r, or r on skin so often found in the radiological literature.

Although all of Paterson's methods are not universally accepted as ideal, he does present a thorough and clear summary of treatment as found to be most efficacious for his organization. The radium studies are particularly useful and seem better presented than the x-ray. The chapters on the uterus and breast seem less adequate than those on the skin and oral structures.

This book is well worth including in the library of every radiologist.

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DISEASES OF THE EAR, NOSE AND THROAT. By William Wallace Morrison, M.D., Professor of Otolaryngology and Attending Otolaryngologist, New York Polyclinic Medical School and Hospital. Appleton-Century-Crofts, Inc., New York, 1948. \$8.50.

While this book is written largely for the use of the undergraduate student and the general practitioner, it is worth a place on the shelf of the otolaryngologist. The simplicity and clearness of the descriptions show the result of the author's long teaching experience. The absence of color plates would seem to detract from the value of the book but the author's drawings illustrate to an unusual degree the subject matter so that color plates seem unnecessary.

The short chapter on history-taking is of especial value to the student.

The descriptions of operative technique and bronchoscopy are not very complete, but are adequate for the purpose for which the book is intended.

Among the new features which are of considerable value are the chapters on local anesthesia, vasoconstrictor drugs, antibiotics, audiometry, aero-otitis, endaural surgery, the use of radium in the nasopharynx, Meniere's syndrome, allergy, headaches and laryngotracheobronchitis. Many more new features with a complete description of all recognized procedures in the practice of otolaryngology make the book very much worth while.

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VENOUS THROMBOSIS AND PULMONARY EMBOLISM. By Harold Neuhauf, M.D., Clinical Professor of Surgery in Columbia University; Consulting Surgeon to Mount Sinai Hospital, Montefiore, Beth El, and Hackensack, N. J., Hospitals. Mt. Sinai Monograph No. 2. Grune and Stratton, New York, 1948. \$4.50.

This monograph is based on the author's wide experience with venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism at the Mount Sinai Hospital in New York City. It is divided into two parts. The first deals with various forms of venous thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, with illustrative case reports. Emphasis is placed on thrombectomy with vein ligation in the surgical treatment of this condition.

Although anticoagulant therapy is mentioned, it is not adequately described or discussed.

The second part of the book is devoted to an analysis of 88 proven cases of fatal pulmonary embolism which occurred in the period between January 1, 1928, and April 1, 1938. There are excellent clinical descriptions with a correlation of the postmortem findings. The author emphasizes the fact that "there is no constant relationship between the degree, location and extent of the pulmonary embolism and the clinical syndrome produced."

The chief value of this book lies in the clear description of the clinical cases of pulmonary embolism. It is recommended for those physicians who are particularly interested in the finer points in diagnosis and pathology of this condition.

HUMAN NUTRITION. By V. H. Mottram, M.A. (Cant.), formerly Professor of Physiology King's College of Household and Social Science, University of London. Williams and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, 1948.

Although Mottram's fascinating and interesting volume is small, it is one of the most important contributions on human nutrition available to English-speaking peoples. The book, a primer of nutrition, emphasizes the biochemical and metabolic values of food in maintaining the human economy in optimum condition. Man is what he eats, and Mottram indicates why.

There are interesting chapters on the fundamentals of dietetics where the functions of food are stressed and a plea made for a mixed diet—one which will ensure the necessary elements for growth, maintenance, and repair. The chapter on digestion and metabolism presents the physiology of these important processes with simplicity and clarity. There is an excellent discussion of the *biologic value* of proteins, and the part they play in nutrition. The chapter on the importance of mineral elements is extremely practical. In another chapter the *optimal diet* is discussed in great detail from both the experimental and theoretical viewpoints. There is an informative chapter on cooking and processing of foods and how these factors influence nutritive value. Another chapter devoted to an exploration of the lore of meal habits shows the relationship between the time of taking meals and maximum muscular efficiency.

The last chapter of the book, dealing with the nature of foods, is a classic and should be read by everyone. It is a valuable book for the physician, and it is delightful reading.

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PRINCIPLES GOVERNING EYE OPERATING ROOM PROCEDURES. By Emma I. Clevenger, R.N., Supervisor Eye Operating Room, New York Eye and Ear Infirmary, New York City. The C. V. Mosby Company, St. Louis, 1948. \$5.50.

This book is well done and covers the field thoroughly. It follows the pattern of the methods used at the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

The book gives all procedures before, during and after operations on the eye. Part III, enumerating eye operations and the instruments used, is very instructive.

This book should be a must for any hospital having a department of ophthalmology. Both nurses and doctors can greatly benefit by reading it.

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TUBERCULOSIS, A Discussion of Phthisiogenesis, Immunology, Pathological Physiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment. By Francis Marion Pottenger, A.M., M.D., Emeritus Professor of Medicine, University of Southern California, The School of Medicine. Illustrated. The C. V. Mosby Company, 1948.

Dr. Pottenger, an elder statesman among chest physicians in California, presents in this book his views concerning many aspects of tuberculosis. Adequate references are made to the literature for general orientation, but the emphasis is on Dr. Pottenger's own views and contributions.

The chapters on phthisiogenesis are confusing, containing vague references to toxins, enzymes, cellular excitation, general body excitation, etc. The known facts concerning the immune response to tuberculosis are not clearly presented, and the important contributions of Rich, Raffel, and others are virtually ignored.

The most unusual feature of the book is its emphasis on visceral neurology in relation to tuberculosis. Dr. Pottenger has made important contributions to this subject, and his detailed presentation of signs and symptoms caused by involvement of the vegetative nervous system is worth reading. To most physicians, the interpretation placed upon minor alterations in palpation and percussion will seem